

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724
Vol. III, No. 22

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Cincinnati team police study notes improved responsiveness, finds fault with HQ interference

A major study of team policing in Cincinnati has found that while the neighborhood-oriented policing style helps reduce crime and bolster police responsiveness, it is difficult to maintain within a conventionally structured department.

The study, which was conducted by the Urban Institute for the Police Foundation, noted that the 30-month experiment "drifted away from an emphasis on decentralization and autonomy" and that the neighborhood teams were gradually subjected to "greater control by headquarters."

In a report released earlier this month, authors Alfred I. Schwartz and Sumner N. Clarrén noted that the Cincinnati program, called Community Sector Team Policing (COMSEC), was carried out in Police District One of the city, which is "a 3.7 square mile area with a resident population of about 35,000 where 25 percent of the reported crime in the city occurred."

Although the burglary rate of the district was reduced while the team policing concept functioned, the reported

indicated that COMSEC merely maintained the status quo in regard to controlling other categories of Part I crime, and that burglaries began to increase as the program started to lose its autonomy.

"On the whole, over the 30-month experiment, police-community relations, already quite positive, changed on a little," the authors said. "The patrol officers involved were enthusiastic about team policing as an idea and as a practice, but they grew disenchanted as a result of what many officers perceived as an undercutting of the program by headquarters."

Commenting on interference from police officials who were outside the district, the report noted that the experiment's need for relative isolation from the rest of the department proved difficult to maintain. "Management decisions made during the latter half of the first 18 months eventually, whether purposely or not, undermined the integrity of the program and blurred the distinction between District One and the rest of the city," the study found.

"Contrary to the principle that teams would handle all investigations except homicide, vice units were sent into District One more and more often; inspectors were also sent in to insure that discipline was maintained, the control of planning was centralized, and operations became more standardized," the authors said.

Ironically, a number of officers, who were part of the department's Vice Investigation Unit at the time of the experiment, were convicted for their connection in a corruption scandal that came to light after the COMSEC researchers had already collected their data. Chief Carl V. Goodin, who had endorsed the study, was also implicated in the scandal and was subsequently relieved of duty, but he was recently exonerated of all charges.

The report emphasized, however, that the allegations of corruption had no effect on the study's data and that no police personnel connected with the project were involved in the scandal. "More than a year after the disclosures, no officer directly associated with team policing had been

indicted or even mentioned in regard to the alleged corruption and kickbacks," the authors said.

In a foreword to the report, Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy praised the study, calling it "the longest and most elaborate experiment yet to be conducted in an area of American law enforcement," and noting that it "reflects the hold which this strategy for police improvement has developed during the past ten years."

Murphy observed that by 1974 about 60 police agencies "had attempted or were employing some version of team policing," and he added that the concept "presents the potential for better relating modern police activities to crime control and service needs of urban communities and for putting to fuller and more satisfying use the skills, judgment and education of police officers."

Noting that the arguments of both advocates and opponents of team policing would be served by the study, the Urban Institute researchers said "no easy conclusions can be drawn" from their Cincinnati findings that would definitively either support or disprove the potential of the concept in other American cities.

"Those who advocate team policing can point to decreases in burglary and improved police responsiveness to requests for service," the report noted. "Critics of team policing can point to the financial and human costs of the program, the lack of tangible changes in community and the fear that team policing cannot be maintained for long, even if successfully introduced, given the nature of policing in the United States."

Commenting on the cost of initiating the program in District One, the authors observed that the annual price "considered most closely related to the team policing experiment" was about \$500,000 or three percent of the total Cincinnati Police Division's budget. The report suggested, however, that "a slightly less ambitious version of team policing than Cincinnati's need cost no more than traditional policing."

In a series of conclusions about COMSEC's effect on police-community relations, the study noted that fewer District One residents felt "very unsafe" when walking in their neighborhoods at night, that the citizens believed that officers were more likely to arrive when called, and that the residents and businessmen in the district observed more frequent use of foot patrol and tended to recognize the officers who worked in their

LEAA reorganization plan submitted to Carter; new National Institute of Justice proposed

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has been slated for demolition under a proposal submitted to President Carter last month by Attorney General Griffin B. Bell.

According to United Press International, Bell's plan calls for the creation of a new Federal agency, to be known as the National Institute of Justice, which would take over LEAA's research and funding roles.

The proposed reorganization would not effect the level of funding to state and local governments, a Justice Department spokesman told UPI, but the plan would place limits on the amount of Federal money that could be used for planning.

Although the overall Federal funding levels would still be set by Congress, the new agency would have tighter control in distributing the aid for state and local law enforcement. One Justice Department official told the Washington Crime News Service that "discretionary" funds for state and local research projects would be rechanneled to finance criminal justice research on a national basis.

Bell presented his plan to President Carter in a November 21 memorandum, but its contents were not made public until December 12. "The history of LEAA has been quite controversial," the dispatch

said, "and many of the programs the agency has funded have been of questionable value."

Describing some of the broad goals of the proposed reorganization, Bell said, "The plan is intended to increase the program flexibility of state and local governments and strengthen their priority-setting roles and responsibilities. Additional provisions are included to reduce considerably Federal paperwork requirements."

Under the plan, three LEAA divisions would remain intact as part of the National Institute of Justice. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice would remain the Federal crime research branch, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention would continue in its youthful offender role and the Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs would remain as a funding liaison to citizen crime fighting groups.

Another LEAA unit, the National Institute of Corrections, did not fair as well. Bell's plan calls for the termination of the institute.

Bad news is also in store for 460 regional planning unit boards under the Attorney General's planned reorganization, which would cut off the flow of Federal dollars to such panels.

A related proposal would require that

states submit three-year plans rather than annual blueprints for using Federal grants. However, there would be a limit on the amount of Federal support earmarked for planning, and planning funds would have to be matched on a dollar for dollar basis.

One of the more highly-touted aspects of Bell's plan is the formation of a national Bureau of Justice Statistics. Bell indicated that several Justice Department data-gathering divisions would be consolidated into the bureau, which would function within the National Institute of Justice.

Although several aspects of the restructuring effort could be implemented under the President's existing government reorganization authority, which is subject only to Congressional vetoes, Bell said that the 1968 Omnibus Crime Control Act, which gives LEAA its mandate, would have to be amended to activate the full plan.

President Carter has not yet commented on the Attorney General's recommendations, but a White House spokesman told the Washington Crime News Service that an Administration reorganization team is preparing its own plan that will be submitted to the President by January 15.

The White House task force has recommended that Carter "delay action on the Justice Department recommendation

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

State police training board reauthorized in Minnesota

In an attempt to standardize the training and certification of police officers in Minnesota, the state legislature recently passed a measure that reauthorizes the State Peace Officers Training Board to oversee law enforcement training and licensing on a statewide basis.

The board, which consists of nine present and former law enforcement officials and two public members, is designed to coordinate educational activities and to establish minimum standards of training and conduct, while providing a mechanism for enforcing the standards and resolving major disputes.

According to a spokesman for the Minnesota House of Representatives, the newly-reorganized panel will integrate existing mechanisms of police training and establish new training programs. These duties will include the certification of peace officer training schools, programs and courses, and the establishment of qualifications for instructors, minimum courses of study, basic training requirements and standards of physical, mental and educational fitness.

Authorized to oversee the training of all officers in the state who are employed in towns with 1,000 or more residents, the board is also required to establish minimum standards of peace officer conduct and will have the authority to investigate complaints involving allegations of serious misconduct by members of law enforcement agencies.

ACLU prisoners' manual urges expanded inmate legal rights

A new prisoner's manual from the American Civil Liberties Union has warned that inmates' rights should be expanded through the legal process or disruptive methods of securing rights "will surely follow," according to the *New York Times*.

The handbook, which will be distributed by ACLU free to prisoners on request, declares that "the gap between the rhetoric of corrections — rehabilitation, education, training, treatment — and the reality of prison life — idleness, despair, solitude, dehumanization — grows greater each year."

Written by David Rudovsky, staff counsel for the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and Alvin J. Bronstein and Edward I. Koren of ACLU's prison project, the manual contends that "few prisons provide any meaningful rehabilitation opportunities," and charges that "no court has directly held that a prisoner is entitled to rehabilitation."

The book is said to be virtually a complete rewrite of the 1973 ACLU prisoner's

handbook, of which 10,000 copies were sent to prisoners and prison libraries without cost. The new version follows the publication last January of a "Prisoners' Self-Help Litigation Manual," which was also distributed by the civil liberties group to 19,000 individuals.

Citing "right to treatment" orders set forth in Supreme Court decisions on commitments to mental hospitals, juvenile jails and other institutions, the authors of the new handbook noted that such rights should be extended to provide regular prisoners "where needed, with up-to-date vocational and educational training, and psychological and medical treatment."

Commenting on a previous "hands-off" policy by the courts in regard to prisoners' rights cases, the handbook stated that the trend "is now slowly being replaced by a judicial attitude that seeks to eliminate the major abuses suffered by prisoners."

In general, the manual discusses in a question and answer format court rulings on disciplinary actions, punishment, communication, discrimination, political rights, privacy, medical care, jail conditions, and parole.

According to the publication, over 60 percent of all prisoners will be paroled, but they generally are deprived of due process protections at prerelease hearings. Regulations enacted last year allow Federal prisoners to have an adviser represent them at such proceedings and grant them the right to a written reason for denial of parole. The authors contended that a basic right of the potential parolee should be a fair hearing with counsel.

Victimology symposium papers abstracted in DC journal

Abstracts of all the papers presented at last year's Second International Symposium on Victimology were recently published in the latest issue of *Victimology: An International Journal*.

An exhaustive report on the which was held in Boston during September 1976, is also featured in the Volume Two, Number One issue of the journal. The introduction was written by Professor Edith E. Flynn of Northeastern University and contains a rundown of the symposium's proceedings.

For more information, contact: Visage Press Inc., 3409 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20016.

White collar crime problem is \$40B discussion topic

A top-level group of security practitioners, attorneys and government officials met in Washington earlier this month to discuss and classify the growing problem of white collar crime in America.

Organized in response to government

figures which estimate that white collar offenses cost the nation \$40 billion annually, the two-day meeting stressed means by which both government and industry deal with the situation.

Sponsored by the American Society for Industrial Security, the conference spotlighted such topics as "Definition and Classification of the Crime," "Problems Inherent in White Collar Crime Investigations," "Preparing for Trial," and "How to Assist the Prosecutor at the Trial Stage." Luncheon addresses were presented by Assistant U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and by Cathleen Douglas, a Washington attorney.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly on the first and third Tuesdays of the month by L.E.N., Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$8.00 per year (20 issues). Advertising rates available on request.

Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Managing Editor Michael Balton
Associate Editors Dorothy Bracey
Karen Kaplowitz
Joseph Peterson
John Stead
Subscriptions Charles Tozzo
Circulation Raymond Feeley
Advertising James Tozzo

Publisher Richard H. Ward

Contributing Writers: Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Janet E. Fishman, Robert McCormack, Steven Pasichow, Antony E. Simpson.

Correspondents: George Felkenes (Alabama); Robert Arnold, Gary Denise, Joyce Denise, Tom Gitchoff, Ivar Paur, Sam Scholnik (California); Jack Dowling, Jacob Haber (Delaware); David Rice (Florida); P.E. Ward (Georgia); Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts (Illinois); Gary Willis (Indiana); Galan Janekselä (Kansas); Clayton Buckles, Preston Horstmann (Maryland); Don Dahlstrom (Michigan); Don Bravel (Minnesota); Dave Baxter, Ashlev Fields, Jack Seitzinger, Darrel Stephens (Missouri); Kenneth Fairly (Mississippi); Kenneth Bovasso, David Roberts (Nebraska); Ken Braunstein (Nevada); Mark Thompson (New Hampshire); James Ford, Dorothy Guyot, Lillian Reilly, Barbara Sacks (New Jersey); Stephen Campbell, Eugene Johann, Tom Twyford, Tom Ward (New York); Richter Moore (North Carolina); Tom Marsh, Walter McGreevy, Steven Rice, Charles Walker (Ohio); William Parker (Oklahoma); Ron Willis (Oregon); Tom Landers (Pennsylvania); Glenford Shibley (Rhode Island); William Mathias (South Carolina); Michael Braswell (Tennessee); Joe Schott (Texas); Marvin Marcus, Tom Spratt (Virginia); Larry Fehr, Ricky Thomas (Washington); Dan King (Wisconsin).

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NYPD's Codd plans retirement, seeks 46G tax-free pension

New York City Police Commissioner Michael J. Codd has filed for a tax-free city pension of \$46,000 a year to begin on his December 31 retirement from the force, which he announced earlier this month.

The commissioner currently receives a taxable salary of \$47,093 annually, and if his pension request is approved, he could conceivably be making more money as a pensioner than as head of the NYCPD.

One reason for the generous retirement sum is that the 62-year-old official recently applied for higher disability benefits under New York State's so-called "heart bill," which provides line-of-duty disability pensions for police officers and firemen who develop heart conditions while in service.

An informal Law Enforcement News survey of several of the nation's major police departments indicated that while some agencies have heart attack or hypertension clauses in their pension plans, none of those surveyed provide the windfall retirement benefits for which the New York City commissioner may be eligible.

According to information received from the Chicago Police Department, that city's superintendent of police is entitled to a pension of 50 percent of his average salary, if he is at least 53 years old and has served with the force for at least 23 years. An additional two percent is tacked on to the pension for more than 23 years of service.

Chicago pays a lifetime disability pension of 75 percent of monthly salary to officers who are injured in the line of duty, and such pensioners must submit to periodic physical examinations once every six months. However, the city's pension structure does not consider heart attack or hypertension a line-of-duty disability.

Like New York City, Detroit considers requests for line-of-duty pensions on a case-by-case basis. Officers who suffer from heart attacks or hypertension may or may not be granted increased retirement funding, depending upon the decision of a pension board, a police department spokesman said.

The difference between line and non-line disabilities is substantial in Detroit. A regular pension cannot exceed 50 percent of an officer's average annual salary, while a non-line-of-duty disability clause adds only two percent to the regular sum. In contrast, a service-connected disability pensioner receives two-thirds of his average salary, but the sum of his pension plus outside earnings cannot exceed his salary.

In Atlanta, the Commissioner of Public Safety's pension is determined through the use of a more complicated formula. The average monthly salary of his three highest-paid years of service is computed, and two percent of the first \$300 plus one-and-one-half percent of the remainder is multiplied by the number of years of service to the department.

A department spokesman noted that the amount awarded for a line-of-duty disability pension is arrived at by automatically plugging in 35 years of service into the regular pension formula. The spokesman added, however, that heart attack or hypertension is not considered to be a line-of-duty ailment, unless the attack occurs while the officer is on the job. Otherwise, the standard pension rate applies.

The pension of Los Angeles' police chief is based on the number of years of service he has compiled, and can range from 40 to 70 percent of his annual salary at the time of retirement, according to department figures.

A service-connected disability pension can range from 50 to 90 percent, depending upon the extent of the ailment in each individual case. The amount is ultimately set by a pension board, which can reduce or discontinue the retirement funding if the pensioner recovers from his injuries. Heart attack and hypertension might be considered in the line-of-duty category.

Seattle is unique among the survey cities in that its disability pension setup does not distinguish between line- and non-line-of-duty ailments. A flat disability rate of 50

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DC chief proposes limits on coverage of hostage scenes

Police Chief Maurice J. Cullinane of the District of Columbia recently proposed a series of restrictive guidelines on media coverage of hostage incidents, prompting a number of unofficial protests from the city's news organizations, according to the Washington Crime News Service.

In general, the proposals would limit the movement of media personnel during hostage or barricaded gunman situations. They call for restricting the use of live minicams to "distant shots of the scene," banning telephone calls to people holding hostages, and establishing a special "broadcast area" where police officials could provide the press with "off-the-record" comments.

The guidelines, which would also bar live broadcasts that reveal the position of policemen stationed around the scene, have been discussed in private by police and media spokesmen during the past few months, but Cullinane's proposals have only recently been made public.

Although news representatives have voiced opposition to some of the limitations, a police department spokesman told the Washington Crime News Service that Cullinane's office has been deluged with calls from city residents praising the guidelines.

The issue of freedom of the press as it relates to the need for police to control a hostage scene has been a subject of debate in Washington in recent years, fueled by the Hanafi terrorist incident last March and the takeover of a Georgetown boutique by three men after an abortive burglary attempt last year.

While media personnel contend that police sometimes unfairly limit access to hostage scenes, law enforcement officials complain that reporters and television crews have complicated their jobs and increased physical dangers for the police by telephoning terrorists and broadcasting live coverage showing police positions around barricaded buildings.

Cullinane's proposals, which have es-

calated the ongoing debate, call for the establishment by the police of a "broadcast area" and a separate "news media command center" that would be near the scene of an incident but "apart from a regular police line." Interviews of officials updating the situation would be conducted in the "broadcast area," while more detailed and off-the-record briefings would be provided in the news media center, where the use of tape recorders and cameras would be prohibited.

Noting that his guidelines are "raw" and "flexible" Cullinane said that briefings would be given to the media by the "actual police negotiator" on the scene "if circumstances allow." He added that the negotiator may briefly allow a "pool camera crew, newspaper reporter and photographer and a radio reporter without sound-recording capability . . . into the actual command center where the negotiators are being conducted if such a command center is established."

In a proposal concerning the media's use of telephone communication with hostage takers, the chief called for an agreement by the press not to call a barricaded suspect.

If reporters receive a call from a hostage taker, "they will immediately notify the police department for guidance as to how the call should be handled," Cullinane said. "No such conversation between the gunman and a correspondent will be broadcast or published without first conferring with the police negotiator for advice."

A final proposal, apparently designed to prevent live coverage from revealing police strategy to hostage takers, stated that location telecasting would be limited, with "no close ups of the actual windows where police officers may be stationed for observation purposes. No movement of police officers should be reported 'live.'"

In their objections to many of Cullinane's restrictions, local media representatives challenged the legality of any suggestions that call for press activity to be "cleared" by the police.

James Snyder, news director for Washington's WTOP-TV, said that the proposals contain "serious conflicts with freedom of the press as granted by the First Amendment." He added that as a Federal Communications Commission licensee, "we are prohibited from abdicating our responsibility to operate this station, including news coverage, to any outside party."

Similar comments were made to the Washington Crime News Service by Leonard Downie Jr., the assistant managing editor for metropolitan news at the Washington Post. "We simply cannot enter into any agreement that amounts to prior restraint of the press," he said. "That would conflict with both our freedom and our responsibility under the First Amendment."

Downie contended that his newspaper already has "certain internal standards" regarding hostage situations. "The most important is that we try to do nothing that would endanger any lives," he said. "As a result, we have frequently withheld information . . . such as police plans and the names of hostages until the incident was over."

Meanwhile, Cullinane called for a meeting of police and press representatives to work out details and "improve" upon the recommendations. A police spokesman said that if the proposals are agreed upon

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Program to prepare blacks for CJ careers reaps rewards, moves toward self-sufficiency

A college-level program which was initiated last fall to prepare minorities for criminal justice careers has received an enthusiastic response from both the students and a number of law enforcement agencies, according to a recent LEAA announcement.

Consisting of a consortium of eight traditionally black colleges, the program has developed a four-year baccalaureate curriculum designed to enroll 100 students in each school, half of whom will major in criminal justice by the end of the academic year.

The consortium, known as Positive Futures, Inc. (PFI), began planning and developing the curriculums in 1975 with a grant from LEAA.

Hallem H. Williams, the program's director, noted that the project attempts to encourage blacks "to get a criminal justice education and at the same time remove some of the barriers to minority participation in the field."

"The recruitment effort has been going very well," he added. "Student demand at several of the schools often is exceeding faculty resources."

According to statistics released by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1975, blacks make up 3.8 percent of the full-time professionals and 2.4 percent of the officials and administrators in the nation's 2,303 state and local police units. Meanwhile, 7.7 percent of all positions in the sample agencies are filled by blacks.

Williams noted that black communities suffered economic losses of about \$2.5 billion in 1975 because of crime. "What this means to us is that blacks have a continuing need to have something done about crime and that the institutions in PFI's education program serve as a very potent source of personnel and expertise for the criminal justice system," he said.

The program has already attracted interest from the U.S. Park Police and the Portland, Oregon, Police Department, but Williams declared that "we still have a long way to go."

"I believe the image of the criminal justice system in black communities could be improved through greater use of black criminal justice students or graduates as interns, faculty members as consultants, and

black campus halls and equipment for workshops, community relations meetings, and other related projects," he said.

The PFI institutions, which include colleges in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina and Michigan, maintain close ties with the School of Criminal Justice of the State University of New York (SUNY) at Albany, LEAA said. SUNY has initiated a similar program designed to increase minority participation in criminal justice on the masters and doctoral levels.

The PFI program has received \$1,294,745 in LEAA funds and the SUNY project was granted \$289,070 this past summer. Although the Federal funds to PFI are scheduled to run out by the end of this academic year, Williams said he was confident that the participating institutions would continue the program with their own money.

Noting that the PFI schools were committed to match 25 percent of the latest LEAA grant of \$503,373, Williams observed that the colleges were able to commit \$491,791 of their own funds to the program.

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C-1103	Assistant District Attorney	10.00	C-378	Investigator-Inspector	6.00	C-1999	Security Guard	6.00
C-2269	Associate Attorney	10.00	C-406	Jail Guard	6.00	C-1467	Security Officer	6.00
C-56	Attorney	10.00	C-1329	Jail Matron	6.00	C-996	Senior Attorney	10.00
C-57	Attorney Trainee	8.00	C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor	8.00	C-2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	6.00	C-1332	Jailer-Clerk	6.00	C-2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	8.00
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C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00	C-639	Police Clerk	6.00	C-794	Sheriff	6.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00	C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00	C-1060	Special Agent FBI	10.00
C-1179	Chief Marshal	10.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	6.00	C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	6.00
C-2148	Chief of Police	10.00	C-1939	Police Officer	6.00	C-749	Special Officer	6.00
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NYC study rates female cops equal to males on patrol

The overall performance of female patrol officers is generally equal to that of their male counterparts, but the women tend to make a better impression on the public than the men do, according to a recently released study.

A report on the seven-month study, which examined the work of 41 male and 41 female New York City police officers, noted that there were some small differences between the performance of the two groups, particularly in the areas of aggressiveness and agility.

According to LEAA, which funded the \$155,000 study, researchers found that the women were less likely than the men to join their male partners in taking control of a situation or in jointly making a decision. The female officers were also found to be slightly less physically agile in such activities as climbing ladders or steep stairs.

However, the report noted that citizens who encountered the women officers said they were more competent, pleasant, and respectful than the men and that "their performance seems to have created a better civilian regard" for the police department.

When the women were paired with female patrol partners, the study found that their behavior differed — they became

more active, assertive and self-sufficient. In view of this finding, the report recommended that new female officers be assigned to work with more experienced policewomen and that the recruits undergo assertiveness training.

Acting LEAA Administrator James H. Gregg noted that the study was conducted in 1975 and 1976 by the Vera Institute of Justice in cooperation with the New York City Police Department. "This report is another important step forward in creating equal opportunities for women in law enforcement," he said. "Today's police patrolwomen are pioneering in what has always been a man's world, and there are obstacles to be overcome. This report makes it clear that they are being overcome."

Commenting on the females' apparent lack of aggressiveness when patrolling with male partners, the report indicated that skepticism by male officers may partly explain the policewomen's reluctance to take control of a situation.

"What am I supposed to do?" one female subject told the researchers. "When we respond to a job, my partner tells me to stand back and not get in the way because this is his sector and I don't know it anyway."

Meanwhile, a male subject explained his point of view, noting that "the girls are okay on the service jobs, but when something heavy happens, I want her out of the way. Otherwise, I just have another person to worry about."

The study's findings do not seem to support the male's protective attitude. In the few incidents judged as dangerous, the report noted that men and women were equally likely to engage in efforts to gain control, which included the use of such techniques as displaying a weapon, using force or relying on a direct order.

In an analysis of findings that revealed some differences in styles among the women officers, the report suggested that the discrepancies may be attributed to low morale during the period of NYCPD layoffs that tended to disproportionately reduce the number of policewomen on the force.

The study found that eight of the female subjects who were assigned to a "high-morale" precinct in Brooklyn performed more like men officers than the other women in the study, making twice as many arrests as the other female subjects and issuing more parking tickets than men in the study.

Attributing the "small but consistent" differences between men and women to socially conditioned attitudes such as protectiveness by men and passivity by women, the study recommended that law enforcement agencies train both supervisory personnel and patrolmen at precincts in the development of a more accepting attitude toward women in patrol functions.

Continued on page J2

Security group announces 1977 research prizes

A private foundation devoted to professionalism in the private security field recently announced the winners of its 1977 student achievement awards for masters and undergraduate papers and opened next year's competition to qualified contestants.

Provided by the A.S.I.S. Foundation, the educational branch of the American Society for Industrial Security, the awards are presented annually for the two best undergraduate papers and the top masters thesis written by students on a subject pertinent to the field of security and loss prevention.

Willard R. Schlieter and Harry L. Stice were declared the winners of the masters segment of the competition for their collaborative effort on a report entitled "A Study of the Effects on Law Enforcement and Private Security in an Amusement Park Setting."

The first undergraduate prize went to Joseph D. Paduano for his paper on "Political Kidnappings and Security Countermeasures," while the second place award in this category was presented to Richard Vogel and Barry Thoma for their research paper entitled "Feasibility Study for Application of an Electronic Book Detection System at Ward Edwards Library."

In opening the competition for the 1978 A.S.I.S. Foundation awards, a spokesman noted that the papers will be selected on the basis of scholarly research, originality, style, clarity and relevance. Cash awards of \$300 for the winning masters thesis, \$200 for the first undergraduate paper and \$100 for the second undergraduate paper will be presented, the spokesman said.

The awards are open to registered college or university students. Only one entry per student should be submitted by July 1, 1978 to: A.S.I.S. Foundation, Inc., 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, DC 20006.

Supreme Court Briefs

Following are summaries of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

Search and Seizure

The Supreme Court ruled on December 5 that a police officer can order a driver to leave his car after stopping him for a minor traffic infraction.

The 6-to-3 ruling was handed down in the case of a Pennsylvania resident who had been stopped by police because his car license plates were outdated. After ordering the driver out of the car, the officers noticed a suspicious-looking bulge under his jacket, and a subsequent search turned up an unlicensed .38-caliber revolver.

Convicted of carrying a concealed, unlicensed weapon, the driver won a reversal on appeal to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, which held the search to be unconstitutional on the ground that the officers had no authority to compel the driver to leave his car.

Over the dissent of Justices Brennan, Marshall and Stevens, however, the Supreme Court said that the order to leave the car was justifiable in order to protect the police against possible shooting. The unsigned majority opinion added that the intrusion into the personal liberty of the driver was not great enough to be legally significant.

The dissenting justices argued that the ruling "almost casually" weakened past protections against constitutional infringement guaranteed by the case law of search and seizure. Justice Stevens further argued that the majority's assumptions about the danger to police officers were "dubious at best." (Pennsylvania v. Mimms.)

Double Jeopardy

With Justice Marshall registering dissent, the Court agreed to hold a second oral argument in a double jeopardy case believed to have major implications for the Federal court system.

The reargument is expected to address the issue of whether the present Federal court rule, which states that jeopardy goes into effect when the jury is sworn, is mandated by the Constitution, or whether the Supreme Court could rule that jeopardy in a criminal trial does not attach until the first witness has been sworn. (Crist v. Cline and Bretz.)

Identification

Separate appellate rulings by the Illinois Supreme Court, a Federal district court and the United States Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals were unanimously overturned by the Supreme Court on December 12. The decision arose from the rape conviction of a man who had been identified by the victim at a pretrial hearing at which he was not represented by an attorney.

The lower courts had all upheld the conviction and the 30-to-50 year prison term that was imposed. In the Court's opinion, however, Justice Powell noted that "it is difficult to imagine a more suggestive manner in which to present a suspect to a witness for their first critical confrontation than was employed in this case."

According to the opinion, the victim had seen her attacker for about 10 to 15 seconds, and was asked to identify him "after she was told she was going to view a suspect, after she was told his name and heard it called as he was being led to the

bench and after she had heard the prosecutor recite the evidence against him."

If counsel for the accused had been present at the hearing, Powell said, "some or all of this suggestiveness could have been avoided."

The case was returned to a lower court for a ruling on whether the inadmissible identification had been a "harmless constitutional error" in view of other inculpatory evidence. (Moore v. Illinois.)

Sentencing

The Court accepted for review an appeal of a ruling which held that New York State's system of fixing minimum prison terms for inmates who are given indeterminate sentences violates their right to due process of law.

Lower court decisions in the same case held that when parole officials decide a minimum sentence they must give an inmate the reasons and facts for the determination, as well as a chance to examine the evidence against shortening his sentence. (New York v. Coralluzzo.)

Surveillance

The Supreme Court has ruled that Federal district courts have the power to order a telephone utility, on the strength of evidence no stronger than that needed to secure a search warrant, to install surveillance equipment as part of a criminal investigation.

Although the minority, in a sharply-worded dissent, argued that the decision was the initial step toward "accretion of arbitrary police powers in the Federal courts," the five-Justice majority stated that the district courts had complete authority to order the surveillance and that the Federal rule regarding search warrants "is sufficiently flexible to include within its scope electronic intrusions authorized upon finding of probable cause."

On the related issue of whether the lower court had authority to order such surveillance at all, regardless of whether the telephone company assisted, the Justices supported the orders by a 6-to-3 margin. (U.S. v. New York Telephone Company.)

Civiletti named to #2 spot at Justice Dept.

The Carter Administration recently named Assistant Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti as its choice for a successor to Deputy Attorney General Peter F. Flaherty, according to a recent Justice Department announcement.

Civiletti, who has been in charge of the department's criminal division since last March, has worked closely with Attorney General Griffin B. Bell in many major cases, including the investigation of break-ins and illegal wiretaps by the FBI.

Although Flaherty left his office on December 9, to explore a possible run for the governorship of Pennsylvania, Civiletti will probably not be confirmed to the Justice Department's number two post before next year. Bell said that the nominee's name would be submitted to the Senate soon.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Voice analysis: law enforcement's wave of the future?

Law enforcement methods are continually being altered by changing technology. The wave of the last few years, and probably of the next few, is spectrographic voice identification.

Sound spectrographs are visual representations of an individual voice pattern, in which voice frequency is plotted against time. The spectrogram, or voiceprint, as it is more commonly called, differs for each person. Even the voice of a very talented mimic, who sounds indistinguishable from his subject, will have distinct idiosyncrasies when converted to a picture of its elements. Voiceprint examiners work with the actual tape recording, or aural analysis, as well as with the spectrogram.

Voice spectrography was first developed at Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, New Jersey, just after World War II. The results of the research were published in "Visible Speech," by Potter, Kopp and Green.

Few applications were devised until the late 1950's and early 1960's when the New York City Police Department, plagued by bomb threats, called upon Bell Laboratories to resume experiments on speaker identification. Physicist Lawrence G. Kersta developed a reliable method after two years, using nine high school girls whom he trained as examiners, and a population of 123 male speakers chosen at random.

One of the first law enforcement units to see the practical value of voiceprint data, and to try to apply it to everyday police work, was the Michigan State Police. In January 1967 they sent two officers to Voiceprint Labs in Somerville, N.J., to study Kersta's technique. As a result the Michigan Police established a Voice Identification Unit which received 291 calls involving 27 types of crimes from murder to nuisance calls, during the period from 1967 to late 1970.

In law enforcement use, voiceprints are usually collected over the telephone onto tape recording equipment. Mini-cassette recorders are not considered reliable, for the tape they use is thin and likely to snap or become ravelled, and it is generally not capable of recording more than 90 minutes. It must be remembered that since the bottom line in voiceprinting is its admissibility as legal evidence, the highest standards of quality recording must be maintained.

There are two methods employed to record incoming phone calls: inductive coils and suction cup devices, both of which fit over the telephone earpiece. Holding a microphone near the receiver results in poor quality recording.

In order to properly identify a voiceprint and its recording, it is also necessary to obtain another verified print and recording, called the known voice exemplar. The investigator tries to duplicate the situation in question, using, if possible, the same recording device. He can do this over the telephone, or in an interview, in the latter case with or without the suspect's permission. However, because hidden microphones often produce poor tapes, the voice exemplar is usually recorded with the permission, or at least the knowledge, of the suspect.

Courts have upheld the right of the police to demand this voice sample from suspects. The U.S. Supreme Court in 1967 held that the privilege from self-incrimination offers no protection against being compelled to submit to speaking for the purpose of voice identification, any more than to having to submit to writing samples, photographs, fingerprinting and other measurements.

Although courts have upheld the taking of voice exemplars by police being permissible under the Fifth Amendment rights, legal opinion has been more reluctant

to give voiceprints full evidentiary status. While other aural identifications have been admissible evidence in courtrooms for years, voiceprints have faced somewhat uneven progress in gaining this respect.

Prior to 1970 there were four recorded court cases involving voiceprint evidence:

1. *People v. Strachle*, a 1966 case involving the prosecution of a policeman for perjury, in which the court admitted voiceprint evidence. The trial ended in a hung jury.

2. *U.S. v. Wright*, a case involving obscene phone calls which was appealed to the Military Court of Appeals. The Appeals Court upheld the lower tribunal's use of the voiceprint evidence.

3. *N.J. State v. Cary* (N.J. Supreme Court).

4. *People v. King* (California Second District Court of Appeals).

In both the third and fourth cases the court ruled against the admissibility of voiceprint evidence, stating in both instances that the method's scientific soundness had to be proven. These two decisions pushed spectrographic voice identification back into the laboratory for further study, although there have continued to be evidentiary uses of it.

The controversy over the reliability of voiceprint evidence breaks down into two schools, that of R.H. Bolt and that of Dr. Oscar Tosi of Michigan State University, two scholars who studied the method. In 1970 Bolt completed a study which concluded that there was not enough available scientific information to effectively estimate the degree of reliability by which speakers can be identified by spectrograms.

In a study published subsequent to Bolt's, Tosi concluded that the error rate can be kept to 2.4 percent in field situations, and much higher, that is, nearly 100 percent accurate, when examiners with more than two years experience are given adequate time to judge.

In 1972 in Washington, D.C., Albert Raymond and Roland Addison were convicted of attempted murder of a police officer. The Court of Appeals upheld the conviction, but ruled that the voiceprint evidence should not have been admitted at the trial. The court seemed to base its opinion on Bolt's conclusions, which have been refuted by others knowledgeable in the field, among them Tosi.

Part of the problem stems from confusion regarding the quality of the examiners, and to combat this difficulty, the International Association of Voice Identification was founded in Michigan in 1970. Its purpose has been to establish voice identification as a scientific law enforcement technique, to promote its acceptance in court, and to insure that all persons using voice identification are reputable and are trained by qualified instructors using acceptable material and equipment.

Det. Sgt. Lonnie L. Smrkowski of the Voice Identification Unit of the Michigan State Police Department, a former president of the Association and a present member of its Board of Directors, has been an important force in the movement to professionalize voiceprint reading and to win it a respected place among forms of legal evidence. Much of the material available on the subject come from his addresses and papers.

(Ordway P. Burden is a writer who lives at 5511 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Township, N.J. 07675.)

Cincy team policing project hampered by HQ control

Continued from page 1
neighborhoods.

However, the researchers also found that some predicted changes in community relations did not occur under COMSEC. "Citizen satisfaction with police service and belief in the honesty of officers remained high, but it did not increase," the report said. "Citizens in District One did not view their neighbors as more cooperative and less hostile toward the police."

Officers involved in the experiment tended to be happy with their new roles, but their high morale, which resulted from the "positive changes in the breadth of their job," tended to fade as interference from headquarters increased, according to the study.

"Satisfaction with the amount of freedom available and with supervisors rose after six months, then fell again by the end of 18 months," the reported stated. "Satisfaction with work showed a similar pattern."

The study noted that while the essence of the project called for "decentralization of decisionmaking," COMSEC did require centralized services, such as budgeting and information gathering. Observing that decentralized operations need "extensive assistance from the center," the report sug-

gested that future team policing experiments strike a "balance between decentralized and centralized functions."

"What can safely be said about the COMSEC experiment in Cincinnati is that it leaves no reason to believe neighborhood team policing carries the risk of invigorating crime or that it is worse than regular police practices in other ways," the report declared. "Rather, it seems that neighborhood team policing could hold benefits and is one reasonable option for change in police organization and practice."

Copies of the study, entitled "The Cincinnati Team Policing Experiment: A Summary Report," are available for \$3.50 each from: The Police Foundation, Communications Department, 1909 K. Street, Suite 400, Washington DC 20006. A lengthy technical report of the experiment which covers the study's tables, graphs measurement instruments and methodology, is scheduled to be available on request through the same department.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Law Enforcement News is seeking state correspondents to write stories dealing with topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

Abused wives, mistresses given equal rights by British court

A British Court of Appeals recently ruled that a mistress has the same legal right as a wife in situations where a man resorts to violence to settle the couple's domestic disputes.

According to the *New York Times* report, the decision, which was one of the first interpretations of a new act of Parliament, permitted Jennifer Davis to return to the apartment she had been renting with Nehemiah Johnson. The court stated that Johnson, who had subjected Davis to "horrifying violence," must leave the apartment.

In explaining the ruling, the judge,

Lord Denning, noted that "even if a man owns the home, the protection of the woman, married or not, comes first."

Although the decision is still open to appeal to the House of Lords, the appellate court's ruling was praised by women's rights organizations and by Jo Richardson, the Member of Parliament who sponsored the legislation last year.

The law generally became known as the "battered wives' charter," but after the verdict was announced last month in the Davis/Johnson case, Richardson noted that the legislation's intention is to protect all women.

Basque terrorists admit murder of Spanish police official

Separatist guerrillas have accepted responsibility for last month's shooting death of the police chief of Pamplona, Spain, according to the Spanish national news agency.

The agency told a Reuters correspondent that it received a telephoned statement from a Basque terrorist group through its Bilbao office in which the guer-

rillas took full responsibility for the killing of the official, Major Joaquin Imaz.

Known as E.T.A., which stands for "Basque homeland and liberty," the group was quoted as saying it feels that "armed forces of occupation" such as the police and paramilitary Civil Guards were the major impediments to democracy and political stability in the Basque provinces.

Improving police contact with non-English speaking people

By BRIAN NAGLE
and JONAS MATA

Police personnel frequently come into contact with people who do not speak English. Inadequate communications coupled with erroneous impressions of the police role often cause serious difficulties for the police as well as for the people they serve. This problem is often compounded when police become involved with people who have the additional disadvantage of being immature, unsophisticated or poorly educated. Injuries and misunderstandings frequently occur because police personnel lack the resources to effectively communicate with the people they encounter.

The police administrator can, however, take steps designed to reduce communication problems. The first step the administrator should take to improve the communications ability of the police is to investigate possible resources that can be utilized.

Developing Resources

The following is offered as a partial list of resources that can be used by a police agency that is interested in minimizing its communication difficulties.

- Survey staff and determine what languages staff members speak.

- Use personnel who speak and write the language fluently. If at all possible, avoid selecting staff who only speak the formal language dialect; select staff who know the slang and common speaking dialect. If available, select staff of the same ethnic and cultural background.

- Survey the staffs of other city departments and determine what languages they speak.

Apply the same principles mentioned above. Consider developing a language network and a system of language trade-offs. Unavailable training may be acquired through other departments.

- Establish a formal list of interpreters that can be readily called upon.

Post the list in the communications room or other convenient place, listing the name, ethnic or cultural background, address and telephone number. It would be beneficial for all staff participating to meet these individuals face-to-face.

- Establish a telephone "hot line" that can be used by personnel who frequently need an interpreter for one lan-

guage (i.e., Spanish, Italian, etc.).

Wherever possible, this service should operate 24 hours a day. Use interpreters where personnel unfamiliar with a language will regularly need assistance.

- Encourage bi- or multilingual people to apply for employment in the police or other city departments.

Advertise positions in ethnic magazines which are widely read in the community. Clearly state the desired language qualifications. Discuss the responsibilities and goals of the program.

- Seek the help of qualified members of the community who would be available to serve as translators.

Survey the community and advertise for qualified translators. More often than not, those found will be eager to translate public materials which are generally available only in English.

- Develop a friendly relationship with local ethnic, cultural and civic organizations.

Many of these organizations generally have strong community participation and commitment. Their community influence and knowledge can be of considerable help in conducting a translation program.

- Determine if any staff members can effectively use sign language to communicate with the deaf.

If not, seek out volunteers or community service groups that can be called to help. It may be helpful if sign cards were developed for staff use.

- Encourage colleges and universities with language departments to offer language translators.

Language departments often have students and faculty willing to help city departments in serving non-English speaking people. Unfortunately, many of these resources are completely overlooked or not fully utilized by many police agencies. As a result, department personnel cannot work to maximum efficiency, and both the police and the community suffer.

The Training Program

Once the administrator has determined what resources will be used, department personnel must be told of their availability. This may require changes or updating the agencies' training program.

While it is not practical to train police personnel to become bi- or multilingual, they should be aware of some of the

apprehensions that non-English speaking people may have concerning the police. These people may have knowledge of or had previous contact with police in another country where the role and conduct of the police differs greatly from the United States. This may cause the individual to experience fear, anger or frustration when he comes in contact with police. At varying times non-English speaking people become victims of crime, as well as witnesses and suspects. People who can't speak English may require special assistance because they are sick, lost or simply can't communicate with another person. Each situation requires the officer to play a different role.

The officer should receive, as part of his training, some guidelines that will help him in these different situations. The officer should also be thoroughly familiar with all the resources that he can call upon to aid him in communications.

Communication problems in a police agency can be reduced but only if the administrator has developed the appropriate resources and all personnel are trained in their use. Only then can the individual officer be effective in overcoming language and cultural barriers.

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Youth crime in India studied by Rutgers U. sociologist

A Rutgers University sociology professor will initiate a study of juvenile crime in India next month in what is believed to be the first American research of its kind to be conducted in a non-Western nation.

The professor, Clayton A. Hartjen, said the 10-month project will be centered in Madras, a city of three million in southeast India, and will focus mainly on the manner in which the Indian judicial system processes youthful offenders.

Funded by a \$25,000 grant from the Indo-U.S. Subcommission on Education and Culture of the United States State Department, Hartjen will be assisted in his work by his wife, Dr. S. Priyadarsini, who is a native of Madras and is also a member of Rutgers' sociology department.

We will investigate delinquency in urban and village areas and the manner in which offenders are processed and dealt with by legal authorities and the commun-

ity," Hartjen told a New York *Daily News* reporter.

Observing that extensive juvenile delinquency studies have been conducted in Western nations, particularly in the United States and Great Britain, Hartjen noted that "very little research is available from non-Western countries."

"Consequently, knowledge of juvenile misconduct is culturally biased," he explained. "Our information could also be inaccurate on why delinquency occurs, what can be done about it and policies in dealing with offenders."

A specialist in the area of criminology, and author of *Crime and Criminalization*, Hartjen said his study will compare juvenile crime in rural and village settings with the urban areas of the Madras region. The research will be based on the theory that urbanization and industrialization are related.

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Helping rape victims, helping the police

An interview with Lynn Hammond, Coordinator of the Cleveland Rape Crisis Center

Lynn Hammond is coordinator of the Cleveland Rape Crisis Center, an organization that she co-founded several years ago to provide the city's rape victims with needed counseling and related services.

A graduate of Chatham College in Pittsburgh, Hammond acquired expertise in her chosen field while serving as a woman's counselor at the Free Clinic of Cleveland. She also worked for a time as a problem pregnancy counselor in the Cleveland office of the National Health Care Service.

Presently, Hammond's primary function in connection with the rape center involves the training of law enforcement personnel. In addition to instructing recruits at the Cleveland Police Academy, she provides in-service training for several police departments in Ohio's Cuyahoga County. Hammond was formerly a programmer with IBM and the Honeywell Corporation.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Harry O'Reilly.



Lynn Hammond

LEN: As a starting point could you tell us a little about the evolution of your organization?

HAMMOND: The Cleveland Rape Crisis Center opened in February 1974, staffed by eight volunteers and using seed money from the National Organization for Women and the Women's Law Caucus at Case Western Reserve University to pay our phone bills. Our "Hot Line" was open for three hours an evening, five evenings a week. We answered phones using some donated office space as a base of operations.

LEN: What kind of calls were you getting?

HAMMOND: They came from all over — hospitals, social service agencies and victims calling directly. We also took calls around the clock at home and at our regular jobs when the hot line was not open. Since that time, we have grown to a paid full-time staff of 4½ and about 75 male and female volunteers. We have a 24-hour, seven day a week hot line capacity now, and our offices occupy four rooms at the main Y.W.C.A. building in Cleveland.

LEN: Does the fact that you now have a paid staff mean that you have obtained funding?

HAMMOND: Yes. We're in our second year of funding. Two local private foundations provide us with funds, and this enables us to be an autonomous group and to be able to devote our time to what is beneficial to victims and not to what is pleasing or politically advantageous to any par-

that there is a group which can offer support and make various referrals if they are necessary. Sometimes we get calls from officers when a victim goes to court and is confused and needs someone to explain court procedures in a different way. Officers who don't often handle rape and related offenses may be unable to explain procedures, while those who handle a volume of such cases may simply not have enough time to explain the procedure in depth. We've found that police officers may want to discuss their own feelings and emotions about a case with us.

LEN: So you are a kind of crisis intervention agent for the police officer as well as the victim?

HAMMOND: Right. It's not easy to handle cases like this. Some officers have even said that they would rather face a gun than interview a rape victim. It's a very draining experience which can also be embarrassing and frustrating. In addition, from time to time we have interceded with other agencies on behalf of the police when there were problems to be ironed out, such as conflict between police

HAMMOND: For one thing, we do a lot of things that they don't have time to do. We can explain to a victim before he or she sees the police exactly what the police procedures are, and why they need to know information which is gathered by police questioning. Another thing we do is explain why the victim should not change her physical condition after being raped until evidence requirements are filled. We are present in the emergency room and see that proper evidence gathering procedures are followed and that the victim is treated with dignity by the hospital staff.

We also prepare the victim for court, provide legal advocacy, explain court procedures — even accompany her or him to court. If an officer requests, we will ask questions which might be difficult to ask of the victim. We transmit information to the police which they may not have heard from the victim. We offer information regarding patterns of rape activity of which they may not be aware because of jurisdictional boundaries. We get involved in the information network of the court system, and we keep officers abreast of the status of current cases. We keep in contact with victims if they change residence or phone numbers, and we advise officers of the new address or number.

LEN: What kind of concrete results have you achieved by this kind of cooperation?

HAMMOND: Among other things, we now have better interviews, more successful prosecutions, greater complainant cooperation, stronger witnesses, the development of a team concept and better service to victims, which is the most important result.

LEN: Has there always been this level of interaction with the police?

HAMMOND: No. When we first started out, we didn't know one another and we had preconceived ideas about one another.

LEN: Negative or positive?

HAMMOND: Mostly negative, on both sides. We at the center had heard reports from people who had been raped and who were treated unsympathetically, judgmentally or downright rudely. We tended to generalize and to conclude that such treatment was universal. The police perception of us was that we were simply a group of do-good ladies who had nothing better to do. They seemed to feel that we wouldn't be there when they needed us, that we would invariably say bad things about them to their superiors or to the public, that we would hamper their investigations, that we would try to change their ideas, that we were man-haters, and that we couldn't possibly know what we were doing or understand their problems. They also thought that we would discourage women from reporting rapes and that we would work at cross purposes to the police.

We, on the other hand, tended to believe in varying degrees that male police officers were woman-haters, that they couldn't understand the problems of rape victims or deal sympathetically with them.

LEN: How did you manage to break down these barriers of mutual mistrust?

HAMMOND: Well, on our part, the more we worked with the police, the better we understood them and their problems. We began to realize that there were many competent, compassionate, and caring people doing police work. Once we saw that, our ideas began to change. Once we got to know them individually as persons, we could anticipate what a victim could expect from various individuals and assure the victim that she or he would be treated well. Once we knew where an investigator was coming from, we could tell a victim, for example, that despite his gruff manner, a particular detective was OK. This reassurance might prevent a victim from becoming upset and dropping out of the system.

On their part, the police began to see that we were, in fact, competent, available and willing to learn. They would ask us to share information that we had with them, and we felt that they had a lot of information to share with us and expertise that we could benefit from. We came to realize that we had to work more closely if we were to provide the best service to the community at large.

"Some officers have said they would rather face a gun than interview a rape victim. It's a very draining experience which can also be embarrassing and frustrating."

ticular agency. It means we are free to develop and implement our own programs.

LEN: What kind of programs exist now?

HAMMOND: The hot line is really the center of activity because people reach us through it — many kinds of people, both those seeking information and those who want help.

LEN: Such as?

HAMMOND: Information calls come from all segments of the community and cover everything from laws and statistics to attitudes and counseling techniques.

Of those that are victim-related, most of the emergency and referral calls come from hospitals, but they also come from friends and family, school counselors, therapists, attorneys, social service agencies and parole and probation officers. So far this year, we have logged 2595 information calls — 350 in October — and 1710 victim-oriented calls, with 250 in October.

LEN: What about your relationship with the police?

HAMMOND: There has been an increasing number of calls from police, for immediate crisis intervention as well as follow-up support. For example, we would be called if a detective or a patrol officer perceives that a victim is very upset or has trouble expressing herself or himself — we work with male rape victims as well — or if the officer would simply like the support of an agency which knows what is happening. Perhaps there is no female officer available. Perhaps the police officer wants the victim to know

and a hospital emergency room staff. We arbitrate differences.

LEN: Aside from the hot line what else do you do?

HAMMOND: Well, besides emergency advocacy, we offer individual, family, and group counseling, as well as a whole spectrum of training. We maintain a victim support fund, publish a newsletter, give prevention lectures, conduct an extensive public education program, make appropriate professional and interagency referrals and give a self defense course for women.

LEN: From what you are saying, the local police seem to have a lot of confidence in your people. Do you think this is so?

HAMMOND: Yes, in varying degrees. It seems that the police people who know us — and that is an increasing number — know that we are willing to be supportive of anyone who is supportive to victims, and when an officer does a good job of interviewing or investigation, we recognize that this is not easy. Many of them have had no formal training. What we are finding is that there is a lot of talent and good instincts in the field, and the people who get to know us realize that our relationship with them is supportive and not adversary, and this gives them confidence in us. We've gained a reputation for being dependable and keeping our word, and we've made it a point to bring good work to the attention of police superiors and to the media, to give credit where credit is due.

LEN: In what ways do you offer support to the police?

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"There is a basic misunderstanding among different disciplines who have tended to be 'turf' oriented and possessive. Each feels that his or hers is the most important and that the others should be subordinate to it."

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One of the things we did was to go to the police to find out what we could do to help them and to ask them to help us.

LEN: It sounds like that might be the key to the whole thing right there — meeting them halfway.

HAMMOND: Yes, but it took time for us to become convinced that they really cared, as we did, about victims. Once we had that assurance, we took the initiative to reach out to them.

LEN: Where in the various departments did you go?

HAMMOND: We began to make contacts with chiefs or other ranking officers, and once we got to know individual officers from the different departments we asked them to help train our people and to involve us in the training of police personnel.

LEN: So you're talking about interdisciplinary training and a mutual exchange of ideas?

HAMMOND: Yes. As a result, police now participate in the initial training of our advocates and in our in-service training. They teach legal requirements, evidence gathering, and police procedures. We do both academy training and in-service training, a lot of crisis intervention and attitudinal work, and some police officers even attend our rape crisis training sessions as students. We have attended and lectured at law enforcement training seminars which have involved police, medical, prosecutorial and counseling personnel. We have made video roll call tapes for the Cleveland Police Department which will be used in in-service training. We also do in-service training in person.

my personal roles is to work out personality conflicts between our advocates and individual police officers. I have credibility on both sides. I act as a buffer, and in many instances I have been able to present both sides to both sides; I try to emphasize that, in fact, we are not on different sides. On a large scale, there is a basic misunderstanding, because of a lack of communication, among different disciplines who have tended through their histories to be "turf" oriented and possessive. Each feels that his or hers is the most important, and that the others should be subordinate to it.

LEN: What kind of recommendations can you offer as steps toward achieving greater cooperation between police and rape crisis center staffs?

HAMMOND: We have begun to initiate a county-wide interdisciplinary process aimed at more efficient and humane handling of cases of rape and related offenses at all levels within and without the helping professions. This was brought about as a result of requests and concerns that have been expressed to us by all of the involved disciplines — the coroner's office, rescue squads, the police, hospitals, social service agencies, and people in the community. All of these concerns were expressed individually, and it was virtually impossible for the various disciplines to approach one another cold. We are providing staffing, facilities, meeting space and coordination of efforts. One result has been the development of a comprehensive medical protocol which is being tested at the county hospital. Because of the opportunity that our autonomy gives us, we have been able to act as a catalyst for positive change.

service to the public — a reduction in the number of complaints by civilians of poor police attitudes or insensitivity to many things.

From a practical fiscal viewpoint, funding of staff facilities may emanate from such cooperation. There is a great need for the creation of training teams, crisis teams in hospitals in various mini-units involving members of different helping professions.

On an individual level, people need to sit down in the same room and communicate on a regular basis, to look at one another, to admit that they have all made mistakes in the past, to get away from blaming and passing the buck, and to learn from mistakes and avoid them in the future.

LEN: So it has to involve the declaration of a truce?

HAMMOND: Right. Individuals have to get task oriented and commit themselves to doing the task — providing the best possible service, within their scope, to the rape victim. People have to get together, describe the role of each organization, and clarify the role of each individual in the overall picture. The people performing the functions have to be involved in the development of their system. Let the individual workers take a good long look at their roles, let them describe and define their roles, and then do them well. The ultimate outcome will be, hopefully, that by learning to cooperate in providing services to rape victims, individuals will learn to better understand themselves and others, and that the positive attitudes gained will be projected into other areas of interdisciplinary cooperation and public service.

"We take pressure off the department by performing many victim-oriented functions which free police for other duties, thus saving money and man-hours."

An interesting thing about this live in-service training is that we often sit down over coffee and discuss problems which the police have with other sectors — hospitals, prosecutors — and we discuss ways in which these problems may be tended to. If the problem is beyond the capacity of the officer to effect positive change — such as a hospital policy, for example — we will use our resources to create lines of communication or, if we feel the complaint is valid, to even bring about policy change. For example, a particular hospital, as a matter of policy, might refuse to collect evidence, or even to treat rape victims. We can go to work with the hospital and help them to understand what is needed, why it is needed, and what they can do to help. We work very closely with the local media. We've gotten extensive exposure and we are viewed as a dependable source of information. We have utilized this means to project a positive image of the police and to bring specific problems to the public eye.

LEN: Looking at both sides of the coin, what do you perceive as being the primary stumbling blocks to the development of a positive rapport between police and rape crisis center personnel?

HAMMOND: Some police administrators are set in their ways and are reluctant to implement change in procedures. They continue to have a basic mistrust of non-police organizations which are viewed as "outsiders" or "civilians" who are looking to overstep or intrude into police functions. Essentially, it's a resistance to change, and the perpetuation of this traditional mistrust gets in the way of true interdisciplinary cooperation.

In those departments where we have made inroads we have proven ourselves to be non-threatening and supportive. In fact, we take pressure off the department by performing many victim-oriented functions which free police personnel for other duties, thus saving both money and man-hours of police "down" time. In fact, learning to trust us has in some instances precipitated the acceptance of other non-police personnel or organizations by these same departments.

We used to view individual personality conflicts as a major stumbling block, but as we grew to know our police, we became aware that the same individuals who were abrasive to victims had difficulty even in relating to their own partners. We understand that personality conflicts are part of human nature and are nothing to get hysterical about. We've learned to work around them. One of

We have worked with all of the disciplines long enough to perceive their needs without being part of any one of them, and it makes us more credible as a coordinating agency. Since we are the only organization in the system which deals only with the problem of rape and related offenses, we have made it apparent that our aim is not to usurp the function of any other discipline, but to build and support all of the other disciplines.

One of the things that needs to happen is that members of the various helping professions look beyond their own realms and perceive themselves as part of an overall scheme to provide maximum service to the community. The helping professions need to become aware of the practical and humane consequences of cooperation. One way of achieving this is by crisis intervention training on an interdisciplinary basis, learning together what the victim's needs are, and how to provide sensitive, professional treatment. The individual rewards are obvious. The benefit to a police agency? A better public image, better

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NO LEFT TURNS

On the trail of Bonnie and Clyde, 'small-time punks'

By JOSEPH SCHOTT

News Item: Former deputy sheriff Ted Hinton died a few weeks ago in Dallas, the last living survivor of the six-man ambush squad that gunned down Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker on a country road near Arcadia, Louisiana on May 23, 1934.

Back in 1963 the writer of this column suffered a severe attack of chronic affliction — acute "bookomania." He became convinced — obsessed, some people said — that he must write a book about Bonnie and Clyde, a book that would tell the truth about how they lived and how they died, and thereby dispel a lot of the mythology that has grown up around these two characters.

There are a lot of manias going around — monomania, megalomania, nymphomania and dipsomania, to name a few. This writer has caught them all at one time or another and survived. But he has never cured his "bookomania." The attacks come frequently, creating consternation among friends, colleagues and family — particularly family. The wife of an alcoholic may whisper to her mother, "He's off another drink," and expect sympathy. But when the wife of a bookomaniac confides, "He's off on another book," her mother will reply, "Well, if he wasn't doing that, he'd probably be making a fool of himself doing something else. He could be a Shriner, like your father. Forget it."

That's the reaction to the artist in this country — apathy, ignorance, ridicule. It isn't often that the artist lives to say to his detractors, "I told you so." And that is the essence of this column — "I told you so."

Well, back to the faraway summer of 1963. When that old book magic got this writer in its spell, he drove all around the state in his 1960 Pontiac Bonneville accosting people allegedly who had known Bonnie and Clyde and writing down their windy tales.

One of those people was Ted Hinton. In 1963 Hinton was very much alive, operating a 65-unit motel at the intersection of Highway 183 and Loop 12, just west of Dallas, and raising thoroughbred horses which he liked to ride in parades while dressed up in one of his fancy cowboy suits.

At first Hinton tried to act cagey and cool about his part in the ambush, implying that his lips were sealed about the af-

fair because of the code of lawman, but that was just show. The ambush had been the high point of his life, his claim to fame, and he was just dying to talk about it. But he felt that he had to get his "code of the lawman" preface into the record before spilling the beans.

Hinton said that Frank Hamer, the former Texas Ranger in charge of the hunt for Bonnie and Clyde, recruited Bob Alcorn and himself, both young Dallas County deputies, to go along on the hunt because they knew the hunted pair on sight. "Old Frank had never seen them himself," Hinton said. "He was on pins and needles that he'd shoot the wrong people."

Did he ever consider taking them alive?

"Oh, hell no. That wasn't part of the deal at all. Hamer had been hired by Lee Simmons, head of the Texas Prison System, to put them on the spot and mow them down to get even with them for killing one of his prison guards during a raid they had made on the Eastham Prison Farm in 1934 to break some prisoners out. Simmons swore to the guard's family that he'd get Bonnie and Clyde for that. Capturing them wasn't in the deal."

"What kind of a man was Frank Hamer?"

"Old fashioned and tough, and a melancholy boozier to boot. He was so close-mouthed and secretive that we didn't know where we were going from one day to the next.

"Didn't he have a reputation for having killed several people?"

"I heard that. But when I tried to find out later who it was exactly he'd killed, nobody could tell me."

"What were you in it for? A big reward, or just the honor?"

"Well, there were supposed to be several rewards, or at least Hamer led us to believe there were. But afterwards I never saw any. Mainly Bob Alcorn and I went along because our boss, Sheriff Smoot Schmid, told us to. Schmid was coming up for reelection and thought the publicity would help him. Of course, it didn't work that way at all. He got beat in the next election."

"What happened out on the road, anyway?"

"Well, Hamer got us out there before daylight, with his usual 'ask-me-no-questions and I'll tell you no —' "

"Who all was 'us'?"

"Well, there was me and Bob Alcorn, Hamer and his ex-Ranger sidekick, Manny Gault, and Sheriff Henderson Jordan of Bienville Parish and a deputy of his named Prentiss Oakley. Six of us."

"What kind of guns did you have?"

"All kinds. Rifles, shotguns, submachine guns — a real arsenal. I had a Browning automatic rifle."

"What did you do then?"

"We hid in the bushes and weeds and the chiggers and mosquitoes damn near ate us up. Then, a while after it got daylight, this 1934 Ford V-8 came along with two people in it — a man and a woman — and stopped to ask something of an old man working on a truck parked in the ditch —"

"That was old man Methvin, the stool pigeon, wasn't it?"

Hinton scowled to show that his lips were sealed on at this point. "I yelled, 'that's Clyde Barrow' " he said, "and then we all started shooting. The car started off with a jerk and I ran alongside a few steps shooting at the driver with my BAR. When the car stopped, I opened the door and Bonnie fell out. She was dead, shot full of holes. So was Clyde. I pushed her body

back into the car and shut the door."

"What did you do then?"

"We called the coroner, of course, and then a wrecker came to put the shot-up car with the bodies in it back to Arcadia. The old wreck had engine trouble and stopped by a school. A bunch of kids came out and jerked the cover of the bodies to have a look at them. We chased the kids off. By then a whole crowd of people gathered from all directions."

"How did the public find out so fast?"

"After the shooting, I called Smoot Schmid long distance on a public-telephone in a filling station to tell him that Clyde and Bonnie were dead. The telephone operator spread the word and it got on the radio." Hinton laughed. "One of Smoot's big political backers was the Dallas Dispatch. Smoot had alerted the editor ahead of time about the set up in Louisiana and by the time I called, the Dispatch had a front page with big headlines ready to go. The Dispatch was the first newspaper in Dallas to hit the street with an extra." But Smoot still got beat in the election.

"You never got a reward or anything out of it?"

"No, the Legislature was supposed to award us some medals, but that fell through. I offered Jess Warren, the owner of the shot-up Ford, \$5000 for the car, but he sold it to a college boy for \$10,000. I heard. The college boy showed it around at county fairs and made a lot of money out of it."

"Did you get into any trouble for just

killing them off like that?"

"No, people were different then than they are now. Clyde and Bonnie had murdered a dozen people in cold blood, so most of the public felt like they had it coming. I did get some nut telephone calls. One threatened to kidnap my son, who was less than a year old at the time, but nothing came of that either."

For the next few years, during seizures of bookomania, the writer wrote query letters to book publishers trying to interest them in a book on Bonnie and Clyde. Most were ignored, but in 1966 one query so irritated an editor that he responded with a letter that explained in detail that the idea had no merit because Bonnie and Clyde were "small-time, regional punks" with no "national appeal whatsoever."

In 1968, after the movie "Bonnie and Clyde," starring Warren Beatty, Faye Dunaway and a newcomer named Gene Hackman, became a smash hit, the writer sent a photocopy of the letter back to the prophet at Simon and Schuster, just for the sale of sour grapes.

Another editor answered, saying that the editor who had written me the other letter was no longer with the company. "We don't know where he is," the letter said. "We hope he's no longer in book publishing."

(Joseph Schott is Director of the Criminal Justice Program at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.)

Illinois profs study new model to measure recidivism rates

Charging that prison recidivism rates are inconsistently measured and evaluated, three criminal justice professors have begun research on their own recidivism model, which they say may accurately estimate the rehabilitative effectiveness of correctional programs.

Funded by a \$225,000 from LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Professors Michael Maltz, Richard McCleary and Stephen Schiller of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle began their study last month in an attempt to find ways to improve recidivism measurement instruments.

In addition to testing their own model, the researchers also hope to make progress toward developing a standard definition of recidivism that would clarify a confusing situation in which some programs hold that an ex-offender fails simply by being rearrested while others describe failure as a re-arrest that leads to an arraignment or indictment.

Another facet of the study will examine organizational factors such as the amount of paperwork a program requires in supervising an individual and the amount of news media attention generated by an agency's policies. Maltz, McCleary and Schiller contend that such factors may determine the level of recidivism reported for a correctional program.

"In some jurisdictions, a parole officer has significant authority and can directly revoke a person's parole," Maltz said. "Others operate with more built-in checks and balances, such as supervisors and various agency reports. Obviously, the rate of parole revocation depends on the laws and policies under which different agencies work."

Commenting on existing instruments that predict how often ex-offenders in correctional programs revert to criminal activities, Maltz noted, "In essence, these models are more useful in estimating how fast ex-offenders fail than in estimating whether they are rehabilitated."

As part of their program, the UICC professors are planning a conference next fall at the university to develop a new scale that would more accurately define and rate the seriousness of recidivism. The meeting will feature experts from several fields, including criminology, economics, law and philosophy.

Noted Columnist Will Help Your Dept. Cut Local Juvenile Crime Fast

J. Austin, nationally syndicated newspaper columnist, has written a powerful series of articles telling parents how to exercise better in-home teen management, to prevent juvenile crime involvement.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

Additions to the literature of criminal justice

Constitutional Rights of Prisoners, second edition. By John W. Palmer. Anderson Publishing Company. Cincinnati, Ohio. 1977. 850 pp. \$14.95.

This book, like many of the law books issued by the Anderson Publishing Company, is divided into two sections — text and cases. In this instance, less than one-third of the book consists of textual material, while the bulk of the remainder is devoted to cases, carefully chosen from a large number of jurisdictions.

As the author points out, a problem faced by students and administrators in this field is that Federal courts seem even less anxious than they were in the past to intervene in state prison administration. Most prisoners' rights cases, therefore, are decided in state courts; consequently, administrators face great difficulties in applying case law formulated in other jurisdictions. This means that the need for prison administrators with legal training and sophistication will be even more acute in the future.

This book addresses itself to the training of these administrators. It is clearly a textbook to be used in a classroom; its format makes it of little value as a handbook or reference. It is also obviously intended for the prison administrator, not for the prisoner. If this is understood, this is a valuable book, clearly written and skillfully compiled. The heavy preponderance of case material means that there will be considerable reliance on the instructor, but many instructors will prefer this, especially since it gives them the opportunity to add decisions or statute law from their own state.

Mention should also be made of the appendices. These include such pertinent and often ignored materials as the ABA Standards for the Rights of Offenders and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

—Dorothy H. Bracey

O.W.: O.W. Wilson and the Search for a Police Profession. By William J. Bopp. Kenikat Press Corp. Port Washington, N.Y. Cloth \$9.95, Paper \$5.95. 158 pp. Indexed.

The career of O.W. Wilson parallels the development of modern police management in the United States, and much of this progress is attributable to Wilson's contributions as teacher, author and practitioner. He is one of the true American pioneers in policing, and Bopp's work offers a well researched, if somewhat favorably biased, chronicle of Wilson's career.

The list of Wilson's accomplishments are many, and one finds in his career the beginnings of a professional police service, particularly in adopting modern management methods to law enforcement. He was also a sponsor of change and innovation in areas which remain controversial today: the use of psychological testing for selection and promotion, employment of the first female police captain, the use of computers, and institution of the first police-college cadet, program.

Wilson will probably best be remem-

bered for his efforts to found the School of Criminology at Berkeley and for his work as Superintendent of Police in Chicago. His book *Police Administration* is the classic text in the field. But Wilson's efforts to improve policing were the hallmark of a career which included service in the Berkeley and Fullerton, California, and Wichita, Kansas Police Departments. Interestingly he was asked to resign as chief from both Fullerton, where he served less than a year, and Wichita, where he served for eleven years, because of his "radical" views and unstinting honesty.

Wilson was appointed to the faculty of

the University of California in 1939, served in Germany during World War II, and in 1960 accepted the position of Superintendent in Chicago.

The author of *O.W.* has drawn upon a wide range of material, including interviews and private correspondence, to offer penetrating view into the life of an individual whose public life represents a significant contribution to the development of policing. This book is not a critical analysis of Wilson's career, for the author has made a sincere attempt to be objective in this work; it is perhaps understandable, though, that at times he fails.

O.W. O.W. Wilson and the Search for a Police Profession is an important book for several reasons, not the least of which is

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Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library
with a Foreword by
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

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edited by
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and
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with a Foreword by
Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Forward, Hans J. Morgenthau states "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

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The editor of *POLICE STUDIES* is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Bramshill, England.

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New books for the criminal justice library

Continued from Page 11

that it helps to fill the gaps that exist in the history of policing. Knowledge of O.W. Wilson's impact on the field is important to the future, and this book makes a distinct contribution to a better understanding of the man.

—Richard H. Ward

Desperate Bargain: Why Jimmy Hoffa Had to Die. Lester Velie. Readers Digest Press, New York, New York. 1977. 258 pages, \$10.00.

Desperate Bargain is a forceful and eminently readable book concerning the life and death of James R. Hoffa, one of the most powerful union leaders in American history. It is written in an honest, straightforward style and is paced in a manner that makes it difficult to put down. A book loaded with juicy tidbits and inside information, it will undoubtedly appeal to a wide spectrum of the population, including sociologists, unionists, criminologists and the just plain curious. It is also an example of investigative reporting at its best, and is in the tradition of Woodward and Bernstein of Watergate fame. Reading much like a good mystery novel, it is a book which is as readable for its entertainment value as it is for its informational content.

It would, however, be a serious oversight if the book's important sociological and psychological implications were left unmentioned. For clearly, they represent a striking commentary on the American system of government and on man's psychosocial development within the framework of that system. Certainly, the question of why organized crime finds such fertile soil in the American system has far reaching implications for the system itself. Although one might have hoped that the author would have made a more serious attempt to tackle such an important philosophical question, his

Female, male cops rated equal in NYC patrol study

Continued from page 5

"The results offer little support either to those who hold that women are unsuited to patrol or to those who argue that women do the job better than men," the study said. "By and large, patrol performance of the women was more like that of the men than it was different."

In another finding, the study observed that patrolwomen took more sick leave than patrolmen, noting that the trend was consistent with earlier research which shows women are generally absent from work more often than men.

Although it could provide no clear-cut reason for the higher female absenteeism rate, the report speculated that women may be more prone to illness, may be sick longer or may be more likely to stay away from work when family members become ill.

Based on direct observation of 3,625 hours of patrol and 2,400 police-civilian encounters, the study analyzed the types of action required of the officers, their style of patrol, their methods of gaining control, their initiative, physical strength, and the reactions of the public.

Copies of the report, entitled "Women on Patrol: A Pilot Study of Police Performance in New York City," can be obtained free from LEAA's National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20805.

failure to do so is not considered a serious indictment of the book. Pursuing somewhat less ambitious goals, Velie has chosen to focus on such issues as the facts behind Hoffa's disappearance, the role of organized crime in Hoffa's disappearance and in Teamster activities, and on an attempt at unraveling the enigma that was Jimmy Hoffa. Nonetheless, both as a result of his own writing and investigative skills, and of the book's powerful content, Velie is able to transmit a message whose implications transcend the subject matter of the book.

His treatment of the role of organized crime in the Teamsters Union and its overall influence is thorough and well documented. He presents the reader with massive amounts of evidence, ranging from the misuse of Teamster pension funds for criminal profit and the role of the Teamsters in establishing gangster elements in Las Vegas gambling, to the corruption and selling of favors traced all the way to the role of the Nixon White House in Hoffa's pardon. So tenacious is the grip of organized crime in America, states Velie, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation spends some \$90 million annually to combat it. The author also provides considerable evidence to support contentions that some Teamster locals are totally under Mafia control and that at one point some 65 percent of all Teamsters were operating under crooked deals. Recognizing the implications of these facts, particularly in view of recent Teamster attempts to expand and incorporate into their ranks such professionals as nurses, teachers, newscasters and even police, Velie attempts some assessment of the potential consequences.

Contending that the underworld exists because it provides the "upper world" with services which the upper world has outlawed, Velie is also at his best when describing what he dubs the "supermob" — the group of people that serves as ambassadors between the underworld and the upperworld. Among the members of the "supermob," according to Velie, are bankers, lawyers, greedy employers and the chic consumers of cocaine — as well as Jimmy Hoffa. Velie offers the reader a detailed and intimate glimpse of the lives and life styles of the "supermob" and of their underworld associates. The facts which Velie has garnered regarding Hoffa's mysterious disappearance are, again, reflective of investigative reporting at its very best. The author has painstakingly tracked down and assembled all of the generally known and not so generally known facts surrounding Hoffa's disappearance and dramatically presented them for the reader's assessment. Skillfully reassembling all of the facts pertaining to the principal actors in the drama, Velie comes to a solid conclusion as to how, why and by whom Jimmy Hoffa was killed.

Velie is also enormously successful in his attempt to paint a detailed portrait of the complex and often paradoxical Jimmy Hoffa. Despite an eighth grade education Hoffa is presented as an abundantly energetic man with an unusually facile intellect. At the same time, Velie also clearly portrays Hoffa as vain, arrogant, amoral and almost totally absorbed by an unceasing quest for power. The author is weakest, however, in his attempts to document the psychosocial causes for Hoffa's personal and psychological development. Appearing somewhat out of his depth here, Velie's treatment is at best superficial. Despite this relatively minor

flaw, along with some occasional redundancy, the book's readability and solid documentation of facts make it extremely worthwhile reading. Its bold, broad-stroked portrait of Jimmy Hoffa, and the myriad of intimate detail regarding the life styles of Hoffa and his underworld associates further serve to provide a compelling reading experience.

—Allen Alexander

Criminal Investigation. Charles M. Bozza. Nelson-Hall Inc. Publishers, Chicago, Illinois. 1978. 428 pages. \$19.95.

Charles Bozza's current addition to the literature of criminal investigation offers a basic, step-by-step approach which addresses the fundamentals. Much of what appears in this work will not be new to the individual already conversant with the investigative process, for its primary value lies as a basic text for training courses, particularly advanced courses for new investigators.

The book is well illustrated and includes a variety of forms which are likely to be of greatest value to the smaller police department. The process approach enables the reader to carry a case through from beginning to end and, although there may be some disagreement over specific the general methods cited by the author are sound.

A major contribution to the field, which sets this book apart from others of its genre, is a chapter on Program Evaluation and Review Technique, more commonly known as the "PERT" approach. The author's attempt to develop a PERT chart for criminal investigation represents a step forward in helping to manage the investigative function more productively. Unfortunately, the author has not carried this concept through the detail necessary for a complete understanding of in-depth case processing. More consideration might have been devoted to explaining the decision-making levels of an investigation, such as that initially developed by Willmer.

Nevertheless, this book does serve its purpose as an "accessible and easily readable manual for police investigation which offers a broad overview of the investigative process as well as a step-by-step guideline for specific procedures."

—Richard H. Ward

Amnesty group urges worldwide abolition of death penalty

An international human rights group has called on world leaders and the United Nations to abolish the death penalty, which it said is currently being used in more than 100 nations, according to a Reuters dispatch.

In a December 11 resolution, Amnesty International voiced its disapproval of what it said was an increasing use of extrajudicial executions as a form of political coercion, and it urged nongovernmental organizations to cooperate in stimulating and educating public opinion to oppose capital punishment in any form.

The declaration, which was issued in Stockholm at the conclusion of a two-day conference of 200 human rights advocates from 50 countries, is apparently the first step in the group's anti-death penalty campaign. Shortly after the resolution was approved, officials of the organization met to discuss further strategies in what they said would be a long and unpopular battle.

Perspectives on the terrorism problem

Women in hostage situations

By EDWARD J. SHAUGHNESSY

Fewer than ten years ago, the thought of being taken hostage for any purpose was best summarized by the one-line pun "Help! I'm being held prisoner in a Chinese fortune cookie factory," as you finished your meal at the local Cantonese eatery. Today the likelihood of one's being taken hostage has increased appreciably because of the large number of political and terrorist groups who have seized individuals and groups to get attention or to bargain their way out of tight spots. We need only look at the recent 20-day siege in the Netherlands where men, women and children were held in trains and in a school. Last fall Croatian nationalists hijacked a flight to Paris. In New York City alone in 1976 there were 26 hostage situations, all of which were resolved, without loss of life, by the New York City Police Department's Hostage Negotiating Team.

All these incidents demonstrate that a hostage situation can occur to anyone, almost anywhere, regardless of social class. The reasons may differ. A bank president or his family may be held for ransom. A person may be held captive in a family dispute. Another may fall prey to bank robbers or supermarket thieves.

Taking Precautions

Since such a situation is increasingly possible, though not likely, it does make sense to take a few simple precautions that will help you cope or survive a hostage situation. Think defensively first about

your surroundings. Are you careless about security? Consider situations you may encounter; for example, do you leave your passenger/driver door unlocked when you drive? Be security conscious. Carry with you in your purse a little "survival" kit, including a little hard candy, vitamin pills, a pencil and pad and a slim flashlight. If you think it is possible to be kidnapped or held hostage as an executive's or official's wife you might arrange in advance to have a key phrase or sentence as the tip off, such as asking for Mr. Smith if you usually ask for John when you call; if you are caught away from home create an imaginary child as a code clue, as in "Hug Sammy for me." If you have a prepared statement to read, alter your voice or rhythm of speech. These can be clues. In the interim keep in mind that as a kidnap victim or hostage your fate is known to the authorities rather quickly; they will spring to action immediately.

You should be prepared also to activate an emergency plan if you are the recipient of a hostage or kidnap demand. To this end consider having photos and descriptions of yourself and/or family both at home or in the office for immediate transmittal to police if the code is activated. Rehearse such a plan with your police. You should commit to memory or have easily accessible key telephone numbers — the police, F.B.I., etc.

Being a Hostage

The most important thing to keep in

mind in a hostage/kidnap situation is that the hostage taker is not really interested in the hostage except as an instrument for something else — money, information, safe passage. Hostages are to be traded. Thus hostages are not likely to be harmed while negotiations are underway. If you are seized, try to observe your captors. What do they say? Are they frightened? Keep yourself calm. Do not be argumentative. Engage in discussion with them if the opportunity comes your way. While you are chatting you are buying time and keeping nerves from shattering.

Obeys all reasonable commands. State your physical or mental needs matter of factly. If you are on medication, say so if you need to take it. Organize your environment to make it work for you.

Special problems arise for women at times. Children may be with you; think about how you would keep them under control. Rehearse this possibility like you would a fire drill once they are old enough to understand. You may be pregnant or menstruating. Be prepared for the unanticipated.

For the woman taken hostage one genuine fear is rape or other physical assault. There are no sure ways to protect against this threat in a hostage situation. It largely depends on factors outside your control: the number of people held; discipline of your captors, and their mental and emo-

tional condition. Such assaults are not usual because your captor wants to "trade you" and is less likely to resort to violence.

If your instincts tell you that such harm is likely to occur, try to keep a low profile or explain some disability which hopefully will dissuade your captor. Otherwise, when the chips are down you will have to decide how to face the situation. While it is unpleasant to think of, it might be useful to plan a strategy as to how you would behave. Seek advice from a local police sex crimes unit.

Hostage takers and kidnapers view children, the ill and the pregnant as liabilities. You are apt to be the first released if any of these conditions apply. However, do not falsify your condition. You may have been researched in advance or simply may not be believed due to the distrust of your captors.

If others are held with you, your best efforts for survival can be made by pooling your talents into support activities. Talk to the person nearest you — offer a cigarette, candy, or a morale-boosting gesture.

In general, you can discuss these problems with your local police. Ask for their special units in this matter. You would also do well to see and discuss Motorola Teleprogram's (4825 N. Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, Ill. 60176) film "Kidnap! Executive Style."

New Publications from The Criminal Justice Center

The following publications are now available from the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Evidence Technician Program Manual _____ # of Copies
By Joseph L. Peterson and James H. Jones **\$2.95**

This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. The authors discuss five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program, including: selection and training of personnel, the physical resources needed for the processing of crime scenes, optimal organizational structures, effective field operations, and guidelines for developing meaningful evaluations. (89 pp.)

Guide to Library Research in Public Administration _____ # of Copies
By Antony E. Simpson **\$4.95**

This book was especially written for graduate students, undergraduates, faculty and organizationally-based researchers, engaged in research in public administration. It includes material likely to be of considerable value to students in other specialties within the social sciences.

The major sources and reference tools which provide access to the literature of the field are cited and described and are discussed in the context of an overall library search strategy designed to solve any given research problem. (210 pp.)

Grants and Grantmanship _____ # of Copies
By Robert E. Gaensslen and Allanna Sullivan **\$7.50**

For many organizations, seeking external funding is becoming a matter of prime concern. Because of the present economic crunch, the programs and services of agencies are being cut and modified. Therefore "grantmanship" is fast becoming a necessary skill. To help inform those in the criminal justice field of the intricacies involved in acquiring a grant, the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College has reprinted "Grants and Grantmanship," a three-part series published in LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS (16 pp.)

Basic Legal Research in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library _____ # of Copies
By Antony E. Simpson **\$1.50**

Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedias are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

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Codd asks 46G tax-free pension as he nears NYPD retirement

Continued from Page 3

percent of an officer's average monthly salary, computed from the two highest-paid years of service, is provided and an additional five percent may be granted for up to two dependents.

A Seattle commissioner or officer, who was retiring on a regular pension, would receive two percent of his average monthly salary for each full year of service in excess of 20 and up to 30 years with the department.

According to a New York Times report, Codd had retired as the department's chief inspector early in 1973 on a non-line-of-duty disability pension of \$33,000 a year, but he would have actually received about \$28,000 due to certain long-term options that he chose which would have provided greater security for his wife.

However, in January of the following year he was called out of retirement to head the police department under Mayor Abraham Beame's administration.

In the present situation, even if city medical officials turn down the outgoing commissioner's request for the service-connected disability pension, he will still receive from \$5,000 to \$9,000 on top of his regular disability pension, due to the four years he spent as commissioner.

Codd announced his retirement on December 1 after Mayor-elect Edward I. Koch indicated that he would appoint a

new commissioner upon taking office in January. At the time, Codd told reporters that his four years as commissioner would not add "five cents" to his pension.

On the day he filed for the extra line-of-duty benefits, however, Codd called some reporters to explain that he had unintentionally misinformed them and that he had since learned that his pension would benefit from his years as head of the NYCPD. He added that he did not know the amount of the increases.

Some observers had speculated last September that the commissioner might have a chronic heart condition, when he spent a week in the hospital and a week resting at home. But a hospital spokesman said at the time that Codd was suffering from "exhaustion," and aides to the commissioner denied the heart condition rumors.

While it was not confirmed at press time whom Koch will pick to succeed Codd, New York City news media have indicated that Robert J. McGuire is practically a shoe-in. McGuire is a 41-year-old lawyer who served as assistant United States Attorney for the southern District from 1962 to 1966.

Other candidates who were mentioned for the commissioner's post include John F. Keenan, New York State's special anti-corruption prosecutor; Donald F. Cawley, who headed the NYCPD under John V. Lindsay; Deputy Chief James Meehan, and Lloyd Sealy, a retired assistant chief.

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Graduate Assistantships in Law Enforcement. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale's M.S. program in administration of justice will provide graduate assistantships in teaching and/or research in law enforcement beginning August 21, 1978.

Tuition waivers are provided for graduate coursework leading to the M.S. degree. Current pay rate for quarter-time assistantship requires 10 hours of work per week for \$174.00 per month. Assistantship awards are made each fall, spring, and summer semester.

For application and for further information, contact: Dr. Fred Klyman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Telephone: (618) 453-5701. The closing date for fall 1978 appointment is June 15, 1978.

Bilingual Police Officers. San Jose, California is seeking individuals fluent in both English and Spanish for officer positions in its police department. Applicants must be between 20 and 35 years old, have completed at least 60 semester units at an accredited college or university, possess a valid California driver's license, and meet medical requirements.

Examinations for the job will be conducted as often as the needs of the city require. Applicants will be given written notice of the time, date and place to appear for each phase of the test. The screening process will consist of a bilingual exam in Spanish and English; a written exam designed to measure reading comprehension,

report writing and reasoning abilities; a physical abilities test to measure physical conditioning applicable to the job; an oral exam, and a background investigation. Salary will range from \$579.20 to \$704.00, depending upon education and training.

For details, write: Employment Office, Room 207, City Hall, 801 North First Street, San Jose, CA 95110.

Principal Investigator. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences' Joint Commission on Criminology and Criminal Justice Education and Standards seeks a full-time principal investigator for a research project funded by the Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training of LEAA.

A doctorate degree and five years of college-level experience or experience in the organizational activities of a closely related field is required. Familiarity with developments in higher education, and a working knowledge of related governmental agencies is highly desirable.

Candidate should have demonstrated leadership in some aspect of higher education and in organizational activities associated with higher education. Applicant must also be able to demonstrate a capacity to develop an executive team and the ability to work cooperatively with a board of directors. Project offices to be located in the Washington, D.C. area. Salary is negotiable.

Send full resume by January 16, 1978 to: Dr. Richard H. Ward, Vice Chancellor for Administration, and

President, Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

Faculty Position. Missouri Western State College, a state supported school with an enrollment of approximately 3,800 students, is seeking an individual to teach courses, advise students, and supervise practicum students in a new bachelors degree program in criminal justice.

A masters degree is required, however, a Ph.D. is preferred. Experience in criminal justice work will be a major consideration, and preference will be given to candidates with at least three years of pertinent experience. Starting salary will be between \$13,000 to \$19,000, depending upon academic qualifications and experience. Liberal fringe benefit package will be provided.

Submit application and credentials by February 1, 1978 to: Professor James R. Jordan, Chairman, Department of Social Sciences, Missouri Western State College, St. Joseph, MO 64507. Telephone: (816) 233-7192, extension 345.

Law Enforcement Faculty Positions. Western Illinois University's Department of Law Enforcement Administration anticipates three specific types of vacancies commencing in the fall semester, August 28, 1978.

The first involves teaching of undergraduate law courses with some responsibilities at the graduate level. Candidates must have L.L.B. or J.D. and preference will be given for experience in criminal justice agencies as well as teaching experience on the college or university level.

The second requires a masters degree in criminal justice or a related field; experience in the criminal justice system and teaching expertise is preferred. Duties include primarily the teaching of undergraduate courses in criminal justice.

The third opening involves the teaching of undergraduate security courses with some responsibility in other criminal justice related courses. Applicants must have at least a masters degree and practical experience in the security field.

Rank and salary for all three positions will be dependent upon qualifications, both academic and professional. Send resume and letter of application to: John J. Conrad, Chairman, Department of Law Enforcement Administration, Stipes Hall-518, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455. Filing deadline is March 1, 1978.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Illinois State University at Normal-Bloomington has a position opening for the Fall, 1978 to teach an introductory course in criminal justice and planning/administration courses.

A Ph.D. is preferred, however, an A.B.D. will be considered for the post. Candidates with backgrounds in criminal justice, sociology, and/or public administration are desired. Working experience in criminal justice is also desired, but experience in the law enforcement field is preferred.

Send resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: William L. Selke, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. Telephone (309) 436-5678. The deadline for submission of applications is April 1, 1978.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers and other law enforcement personnel, and mid-level notices for Federal agents.

The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, filing deadline, and any other applicable information. Notices should be sent to: Jon Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, Room 2104, New York, NY 10019.

Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS

Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

_____ # of copies @ \$1.25

Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

_____ # of copies @ \$1.00

Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

_____ # of copies @ \$0.75

Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

_____ # of copies @ \$1.00

Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy

_____ # of copies @ \$1.50

Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

_____ # of copies @ \$1.25

Number 7: City Politics, Police Administrators, and Corruption Control, by Lawrence W. Sherman

Confronted with a corrupt political environment, police administrators must take into account the potential and powerful anti-corruption resources they possess: the power of criminal investigations, the ability to influence public attitudes, and the relationship with the news media. Mr. Sherman examines these resources and the anti-corruption strategies of five police chiefs who successfully overcame local political corruption.

_____ # of copies @ \$1.25

Number 8: The Closed Fraternity of Police and the Development of the Corrupt Attitude, by Herbert Beigel

The author, a Chicago lawyer, examines the institutionalization of corruption in his own city and postulates that the police officer's role alienates him from the people he serves and from the courts where he must provide testimony. He describes three street patrols by a Philadelphia police officer whose isolated power and cynicism is reinforced by his work and in another case, examines the changing testimony of two officers in a long series of trials about one arrest. Because police corruption extends from the streets to the courts, Mr. Beigel asserts that it infects much of the criminal justice system.

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Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

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January 15-20, 1978. Prosecutor's Office Administrator Course. To be held in Houston, Texas by the National College of District Attorneys. For information and registration, contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX. 77004.

January 16-17, 1978. Police Training Course: Spokesmanship. Presented by the University of Maryland University College. Write or call: University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Division, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

January 16-19, 1978. Private Security Training Course: Security Supervision. To be held in Nashville, Tennessee by the Center for Public Safety Training of Indiana University. Fee: \$175. For descriptive brochure and registration form, write or call: Center for Public Safety Training, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, 150 W. Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204. (317) 264-8085.

January 16-27, 1978. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Law Enforcement Training School. To be held in Camden, New Jersey. For information about this and other schools held on various dates throughout the country, write: William J. Olavanti, Director, National Training Institute, U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, DC 20537.

January 16-27, 1978. Law Enforcement Officer Course: Field Evidence Techniques. Presented by the Modesto, California Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. Contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000, Ext. 541.

January 16-February 3, 1978. Police Instructor Training Course. To be held by Northwestern University's Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois. Fee of \$535 does not include room and board. For additional information and application form, write: Registrar, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 405 Church Street, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (312) 492-7245.

January 17-18, 1978. Victim Oriented Sex Crimes Investigation Workshop. Conducted in New York City by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Advance registration fee: \$90. More information can be obtained from: Ms. Elizabeth Taylor, John Jay College, Criminal Justice Center, Room 3204S, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

January 23-27, 1978. Program Evaluation Clinic. To be held at the Atlanta Hilton Hotel by Theorem Institute. For information about this or other law enforcement courses, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

January 23-27, 1978. Workshop: Operation and Management of Police Training Programs. To be held in New Orleans, Louisiana by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition of \$300 covers tests and training materials. Write or call: Ray Garza, IACP, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922, Ext. 345.

Upcoming Events

January 23-March 17, 1978. Delinquency Control Institute: Eight-Week In-depth Training Course. Sponsored by the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. For information and registration, write or call: Ms. Betty Ferniz, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 746-2497.

January 29, 1978. Training Course: Investigation of Violent Crimes. Conducted by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. For eligibility qualifications and details, contact: California Specialized Training Institute, Building 904, Camp San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. Telephone: (804) 544-7170.

January 29-February 1, 1978. Legal Education Training Program: Major Fraud. To be held in San Diego, California by the National College of District Attorneys. For further information, see January 15-20.

January 29-February 2, 1978. Fifth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. To be held at the San Francisco Hilton by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. Tuition of \$180 does not include room and board, however, special room rates are available. Write: Institute Director, National District Attorneys Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 1515, Chicago, IL 60611.

January 30-February 10, 1978. Seminar: Current Problems and Concepts in Police Administration. Presented by the Southern Police Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For reservations and information, contact: Seminar Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

February 6-10, 1978. Probation-Correctional Officer Training Course: Probation Case Management. To be held in Modesto, California by the Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. Fee: \$42.00. For more information, see January 16-27.

February 6-17, 1978. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Law Enforcement Training School. To be held in Portland, Oregon. For more information, consult: January 16-27.

February 12-15, 1978. Delinquency Control Institute: Schools, Educational Services and the Justice System Workshop. To be held in St. Louis, Missouri by the University of Southern California. See January 23-March 17.

February 13-15, 1978. Seminar: Law Enforcement Productivity Measurement and Improvement. To be held in Phoenix, Arizona by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225.00. Consult: January 23-27.

February 13-17, 1978. Police Training Course: Sex Crimes Investigation. Pre-

sented by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$175.00. For more information, see: January 16-17.

February 13-March 3, 1978. Training Course: Administration of Police Training. To be held in Evanston, Illinois by Northwestern University's Traffic Institute. Fee of \$535.00 includes tuition and all required study and reference materials. For additional information, consult: January 16-February 3.

February 18, 1978. Course: Response to Bomb Threats. Sponsored by the Pennsylvania State University at University Park. Registration fee of \$49.00 includes cost of all instruction, materials, two coffee breaks and lunch. Contact: Edwin J. Donovan, S203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-1452.

February 20-22, 1978. Weapon Selection: Body Armor, Weapons and Ammunition Workshop. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition of \$300.00 includes all handout materials but does not include travel, meals or lodging. See: January 23-27.

February 20-23, 1978. Private Security Training Course: Retail Security. To be held in Indianapolis by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$155.00. For mailing address: See: January 16-19.

February 20-24, 1978. Specialized Crime Prevention Course: Advanced Electronic Security. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information and costs, contact: Educational Programs Manager, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

February 20-24, 1978. Workshop: Management of Multi-Agency Investigative Units. To be held in Las Vegas, Nevada by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For details, see: January 23-27.

February 22-24, 1978. Planning and Budgeting Workshop. To be held at the Frontier Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada by Theorem Institute. Fee of \$225.00 covers course materials and luncheons for three days. Other meals and lodgings are not included. See: January 23-27.

February 26, 1978. Officer Survival Course. Presented by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. For additional information, consult: January 29.

February 27-March 10, 1978. Institute on Organized Crime Command Seminar IV. Presented by the Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, Public Safety Department. Fee: \$200.00. For additional information, contact: William H. Dunman, 16400 NW 32 Ave-

nue, Miami, FL 33054. Telephone: (305) 625-2438.

March 5-8, 1978. Schools, Educational Services and the Justice System Workshop. To be held in Hartford, Connecticut by the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California. Tuition: \$150.00 (\$236.00 for academic credit) includes the cost of materials and certification. Consult: January 23-March 17.

March 5-9, 1978. Fifth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. To be held at the Boston Rouge Hilton in Louisiana by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. Tuition of \$180.00 does not include room and board, however, special rates are available. See: January 29-February 2.

March 6-9, 1978. Crime Prevention for Community Policy Makers. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information, consult: February 20-24.

March 6-17, 1978. Law Enforcement Officer Course: Criminal Investigation. Presented by the Modesto, California Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. Junior college credits (3) are given. Out-of-state tuition is \$42.00 per unit. See: January 16-27.

March 6-17, 1978. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Law Enforcement Training School. To be held in Riverside, California. For further information, consult: January 16-27.

March 12, 1978. Civil Emergency Management Course. Conducted by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. See: January 29.

March 14-18, 1978. Trial Techniques Course. To be held in Los Angeles, California by the National College of District Attorneys. For more information, contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX, 77004.

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Justice Dept. hones ax for LEAA, urges new Fed agency

Continued from page 1

pending completion of a study and the recommendation of the reorganization project," the spokesman said. "We think we can accelerate completion of that study so we can have before Congress a total concept of a National Institute of Justice."

While it is not yet known whether there will be any major differences between the two proposals, it appears certain that the

DC urges limited press access to hostage scenes

Continued from page 3

and implemented they would be unique among major American cities.

Like the *Post*, several news organizations throughout the country have adopted internal guidelines, including United Press International, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the *Field* newspapers in Chicago and the *Louisville (Kentucky) Courier-Journal*. Generally, the self-imposed restrictions stress avoiding direct involvement or providing an "excessive platform" for the demands of hostage takers and terrorists.

Cullinane's proposal relating to the media's phoning hostage takers while they are involved in a siege may become unnecessary if Washington's C&P Telephone Company has its way. At the request of the police, the utility has asked the D.C. Public Service Commission to grant police exclusive access to telephone lines into buildings where terrorists are holding hostages. The PSC is expected to rule early next year on the request, which has been challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union as an overly broad use of police powers.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is a dying concern, unless the Administration has a change of heart.

Bell's proposals are derived from a Justice Department study group headed by Walter M. Fiederowicz, a department attorney. Fiederowicz said the Office of Management and Budget is examining Federal assistance programs in law enforcement and he expected the OMB proposal to be integrated with the department plan.

Shortly before the Attorney General's plan was made public, Justice Department sources discussed the proposals with the Washington Crime News Service, noting that the reorganization calls for increasing Federal aid to local communities with the most severe crime problems.

One source explained that the department envisions funneling funds to cities and counties more directly than under the present setup, with special consideration given to communities that budget more local funds for law enforcement activities.

In a related disclosure, another department official noted that the new plan provides that block-type grants would be channeled to local communities on a no-strings basis. Currently, LEAA block funds can be utilized only under certain restrictions that are enforced by LEAA.

Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to the "Upcoming Events" column. For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: **Law Enforcement News**, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1609.

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New Products for Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of *Law Enforcement News*.

CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAM — Consisting of 18 audio-visual training modules and a trainer's manual, Filmspace's "Police Training: Crisis Intervention" program is designed to provide officers with skills that they need to deal with potentially explosive human relations situations.

Designed to provide maximum viewer involvement, each module depicts a situation identified by police as being either volatile or difficult to handle. The action is directed toward the trainee who reacts and formulates ways to deal with the incidents within the safety of the training format.

Available as 16mm films or ¾" videocassettes, the modules attempt to help the participant recognize and identify emotional responses to a variety of difficult confrontations, practice human relation skills, predict the consequence of his own particular responses or actions, and understand how some behaviors are more effective than others in dealing with potentially explosive situations.

Developed by Steven J. Danish and Daniel J. Katkin, "Police Training: Crisis Intervention" is available for rental or purchase from: Filmspace, 615 Clay Lane, State College, PA 16801. Telephone: (814) 237-6462.

MULTIPLEX SECURITY SYSTEM — Receptors' Series 300 is designed specifically for security installations involving the use of multiple sensors. The system consolidates common transmission and display functions in an open-ended, modular design, which allows the user to continually expand coverage, regardless of the size of his facility.

The heart of the device, a Central Control Command Terminal, is used as an automatic processor to perform a variety of memory computations, signal alarm alerts, scan data, and provide access to the system for optional equipment such as an alarm printer and an uninterruptible power supply.

Up to 64 Remote Multiplex Terminals can be connected to the unit's eight sensor inputs, providing a total of 512 separate sensor zones for data acquisition and supervising control.

Other features include a sequential stepper that recalls alarms previously acknowledged but not cleared, single zone clearance, a keyboard for manual random access, and terminals that can be used to connect the system to any computer.

For complete information, write: Receptors, Inc., 4203 Spencer Street, Torrance, CA 90503.

CPR PACER — The Cardiopulsar is a pocket-sized electronic unit that provides a pulsed tone designed to pace emergency personnel while they are administering cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Powered by a standard nine-volt battery, the device can be adjusted to produce tones of 60, 80, 100, and 120 beats per minute. It has been tested in hospital emergency rooms and in the field during actual cardiac arrest situations.

Designed for use by one- and two-man CPR on adults, children and infants or as a CPR training device, the unit can be worn on a belt, carried in a pocket, placed upright or hung from an IV pole.

Developed by a physician, the Cardio-

pulsar provides a smooth sense of rhythm, eliminating pauses during ventilation and the need for estimating contraction rates.

Price and ordering information is available from: Dyna-Med, Inc., 6200 Yarrow Drive, Carlsbad, CA 92008. Telephone: (714) 438-2511.

FIRST AID FILM — Produced to meet the basic medical training needs of law enforcement agencies and other community groups, "Emergency First Aid" is a motivational training program that demonstrates step-by-step procedures for use in a variety of common emergency situations.

Stressing the importance of knowing how to render first aid until medical help arrives, the film covers such fundamental topics as bleeding, stopped breathing, poisoning and the recognition and treatment of shock.

The training package is available in three color/sound formats, including 16mm films, 35mm slides and 35mm filmstrips. An instructor's guide accompanies each program, and the audio tapes furnished with the 35mm slide and filmstrip versions can be ordered for either manual or automatic projectors.

A Solari Communications Presentation, "Emergency First Aid" is distributed by Film Communicators, 11136 Weddington Street, No. Hollywood, CA 91601. Telephone: (213) 766-3747.

VOICE ALERTING ALARM — Designed for use in priority stakeouts, Varda's Radio Detection Alarm automatically transmits a pre-recorded voice alert over police frequencies when tripped by an intruder.

Consisting of a portable, self-contained unit somewhat larger than a lunch box, the stakeout machine can be installed in less than five minutes by regular personnel and its voice alert can be heard for a minimum of five miles over any frequency in the 150 or 450 bands.

The device features a rechargeable battery with a seven-year life expectancy, a Standard Radio Corporation transmitter, a General Electric cassette recorder, and a solid state timer. It comes complete with a microphone to test broadcast quality at each location and a monofilament trip line that activates the unit.

When the trip line is disturbed by an intruder or a robbery victim, the machine broadcasts a message directly to police cars, beatmen and the station, giving voice notice that a robbery, burglary or intrusion is in progress at a designated address. The unit can also be activated by such optional devices as pressure pads, radio tripping units and radar.

For more information and specifications, write or call Varda Silent Radio Alarm Company, P.O. Box 6343, 2729 Alta Vista Drive, Bakersfield, CA 93305.

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